SOME NEW BOOKS.

Du Chaillu in Seandinavia

The two large volumes now published by the Harpers, and entitled The Midnight Sun represent the work of seven years. So long ago as 1871 the author, Mr. Paul, B. Du CHAILLU. determined to make a careful study of the Beandinavian peninsula, together with the adjoining and less known regions of Lapland and Finland, and from that time to 1878 he undertook a series of journeys which together embraced a sojourn in the country of nearly five years. Before he set out on these travels he acquired some knowledge of the languages snoken in the countries he was about to visit. and gave special attention not only to the history of the peninsula, but also to the prehistoric and Viking eras, on which much light has been thrown by the recent researches of archieologists. In other words, it was Mr. Du Chalilu's Intention to write something more than a mere parrative of travel, to produce a book which should be an authoritative and exhaustive exposition of its theme. The result is not unworthy of the author's aim, and of the inde fatigable labors given to its accomplishment The large materials amassed by observation and study have been thoroughly digested and attractively arranged; and although the author writes rather as an investigator than as a literary artist, his diction is clear and forcible, and answers well its purpose of bringing facts dis-

tinetly before the reader's eye. In three interesting chapters on the prehistorie and Viking ages of Scandinavia, Mr. Du Challiu has not only brought together in a concise and effective way all that is thus far known upon the subject, but he has verified or supplemented the conclusions of specialists by his own investigations. He seems to be of the opin-Ion that the stone age in Scandinavia lasted down to a much later date than on the continent of Europe, and that some of the kitchen middens should be referred to a time perhaps not earlier than three thousand years ago. We need not say that these piles of kitchen refuse. like modern dust heaps, contain all kinds of household rubbish, from which we can form an idea of the habits of life among the prehistoric inhabitants of the North. These heaps consist of oyster and mussel shells, bones of fish, birds, and mammals, such as the deer, hog, beaver, seal, Ure ox, bear, fox, wolf, lynx, marten, &s., with remains of clay vessels. Among and near these are found great numbers of rude implements and tools made of flint bone, born, and broken flint chips, also fireplaces made of a few stones put roughly to gether. It is probable that in he early stone age the people of Scandinavia were exclusively hunters and fishermen, but at a later period, when more finished stone tools are found, do mestic unimals had been introduced, as is shown by the bones of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and dogs discovered in the graves. These sepulchres are classified in four groups-stonebeap graves, passage or gallery graves, free standing stone coffins, and stone coffins covered by a mound of earth. The latter method of immurament was followed toward the close of the stone age, and represents the transition to the age of bronze.

Gothland is the richest in relica from the stone age; next come Skane, Bleking, Halland, and the southwestern part of Vermian I. On the plain around Fahlkoping are still found, in spite of canturies of cultivation, a larger number of graves of the stone age than anywhere else. Rich in reminiscences of this era are also certain parts of Smaland, especially the western districts and that part of the interior around the inrge lakes which, through the rivers of Bloking and Halland, are connected with the sea. Not a single grave of the stone age has been found on the east coast. The scattered implements, moreover, typical of the oldest stone age, have nearly all been obtained in Skane, or in the immediate vicinity of that province. All this seems to show that Skane and the west coast were first occupted by the original inhabitants; that the population afterward spread gradually toward the north and northeast, and entered the interior by following the rivers and the shores of the large lakes or the coast of the Baltic. It would follow that the earliest settlers of Scaudinavia must have come from the south, or rather southwest-that is, from Denmark. This migration from the southwest is the more remarkable, inasmuch as that from the southeast and the regions to the eastward during the followperiods and up to the later centuries has been of so much more importance to the country. When it is romembered what important parts Oland and Gothland played during the iron age, it invites especial attention that the relies from the stone age are so rare

We are told that the province of West

Mr. Da Chaillu has no doubt that the knowledge of bronze working among the reopie of

the Scandinavian peninsula came from the south and the southeast. Many sewing imploments of the bronne age-needles, awls, small pincers, and thin knives, almost always made of bronze, but sometimes of gold-have been found in the graves. The simple ornaments of the stone age were now replaced by more beautiful and varied ones, principally of gold and bronze. Among these may be mentioned diadems, neckiness, bracelets, combs, and buckles. In one mound belonging to the stone age a wootlen shawl was found, parts of which are now preserved in the Stockholm Museum. The frequent appearance of swords on the rock tracings shows that these could not have been made in the stone ege, when the sword was unknown. The principal arm of defence was the shield, generally made of wood or leather, and ornamented with a round bronze plate with a point in the middle Vessels are seen on most tracings belonging to the bround age, but their shapes are not the same in different provinces. It is also pointed out that during the later periods of the promisage the custom of burning the dead was introduced into Scandinavia, whereas in the earlier tombs the bodies are found unburned. This one of the facts which point a gradual transfusion of Greek Garmany. More or ress extensive attempts to decipher the Scandinavian rock tracings have walls the symbols are not yet interpreted, the pictures tell a great deal about penecable count pations and decis of war on burd and sea of which nothing would otherwise be known; they tell of agriculture and rathe resembled the ass of the horse for driving and range. vessels and pavigation for both trading Warlike purposes, showing that even at the paris period the people undertook those voyages to foreign lands which, during the Vining ers, culminated in their famous expeditions,

It was in the fron ege, which in Scandboavia Norway first became acquainted with iron, silart of soldering and gelding metals, and, most characters or letters know as the runes. A large accuber of coins, breadeund place vaele, prove that during the first three or four ecuturies of the Christian orathe fluedus madu pirally extensive commercial intersecres, either directly with the Reteast or with, some though a large boyen was branish an inseris-1 to to the effect that it was conscirated to do by the asperintendent of his symple. Contensiy this inscription must have been rendeal a period when pagenism was, if not domimant, at least tolerated in the Roman surfre; that is to say, not later than the close of the fourth tentury. With the aid of the numerous | plundered the grave of a large part of its westiges from the older from age in the north. We can guin a tolerably necurate insight into Scandinavian civilization during the era whon is natural to the old city of Wisby, in the signed | who support them. Deganism and Christianity contended for ascondancy in the Roman world. From an en- inhabited towes in northern Europe. graving in the first of Mr. Du Chailliu's | island of Sothland seems to have been the first

fifteen hundred years ego. The representation is not an imaginary one, the clotharms, and ornaments being exact copies of those found in peat bogs, and belonging to the date mentioned. The clothes are o wool, the texture is finer than in the garments of the bronze age, and the pattern is often checkered. The principal parts of the suit are a long jacket, with sleaves reaching to the wrists, and trousers which are kept together with a leather strap around the waist, and below sown on to long socks. The outer covering for the feet is a pair of sandals of leather with finely worked ornaments. Over the shoulders is thrown a cloak with long fringe at the lower and. One of these cloaks, found in a peat bog. has preserved its color, which is green, with vellow and dark green borders. As for the arms used at this period (350 A. D.), they were, on the whole, the same as during the bronze age, although of somewhat different shapes, two-edged swords being common.

So far no runic inscriptions have been found that can be attributed to a date earlier than 300 A. D. Formerly it was believed that the runas were invented by the Germanie nations, without any reference to the alphabets of south Euro pean peoples. Further researches have, however, proved conclusively that such is not the case. The runns were adaptations of Greek or Latin characters, but the Germanic races gave the letters new names and altered their arrangement. For example, all south European alphabets begin with a, b, and so on, but the arrangement of runsa begins with f. u. t. h. The fact that the earlier runic inscriptions were written from right to left indicates that the adaptation from Pelasgie characters must have been made at a date much earlier than that to which any of the Scandingvian inscriptions can be referred. There is no loubt that Greek was at one time written from right to left, and, if we mistake not Gen. Di Ceanola found in Cyprus an inscription indicating the period at which the transition to the later mode of writing took place. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that in northern Thrace, and in other outlying regions occupied by offshoots of the Pelasgie race, the mode of writing from right to left might have been retained for many centuries after it had been given up in Greece, and have been transferred to the Germanic peoples with whom they came in contact. On the later runie insgriptions the writing is done in the present manner, that is to say, from left to right. Mr. Du Chaillu makes it evident, by placing the two alphabets in juxtaposition, that the later runas differed considerably from those used during the earlier iron age. A careful analysis, however, indicates that this difference arises, not from the introduction of new letters, but only from gradual changes in form, and netimes in signification. Some letters also fell out of use, making the number used during the last centuries of the heathen times in Norway and Sweden only sixteen instead of twenty-four.

The Viking age proper comprises the period from A. D. 700 to the latter half of the tweifth To the innumerable voyages undertaken by the Vikings, both for peaceable and warlike purposes, a large number of runic stones in different parts of the country bear witness. One at Gripsholm commemorates a certain Havald, who "went bravely far away and died southward in Sarkland (Saracen land)." Others tell of voyages to Greece. Thus, on a stone in Eds parish, Upland, the runas were cut by one Ragnvald, who "in Greece was chieftain of the semy." Not far from Upsala is another, cut by a father to the memory of his sons, who went to Greece, but died at home. Stones telling of expeditions to Greece are to be found not only in the coast provinces, but far away in the country districts. On one of these, found in Upland, there is an inscription telling of a man who died in Langbardsland (Lombardy).

The mass of the Scandinavian population in the latter part of the heathen time seem to have lived in vilinges, most of which were situated in the same places as at present, and perhaps had the same names. This interence may be fairly drawn from the circumstance that by the side of each modern village, especially in the provinces around Lake Maiar, are still found the grave fields where the heathen population were buried. It is supposed that the art of burning lime and bricks was not introduced in the North before the conversion of the people to Christianity, and the dwellings referred with certainty to the pagan eroch are of two kinds. clay buts and wooden houses, in which the joints nner part of the dwellings consisted generally of one oblong room, the sides of which were rather low, often less than a man's beight, and lacking both windows and doors. The entrance was at one end and was protected by a perch. Where a window was used it was placed on the roof, which usually had a high pitch, and was covered with straw, turf, or shingles. There was no chimney, only an opening in the roof, from which the smoke arose from the fire-place in the middle of the room. The furniture in the houses of the Vikings was neither abundant nor valuable; it comprised little besides bedsteads and enches fastened to the walls, long tables in front of these benches, and a chest or two for keeping the treasures of the family. Chairs are sometimes spoken of, but not often. As a refuge from the attacks of enemies, stone forts were built in the neighborhood of the villages. They are numerous in the district around the Maler as well as on the islands in that lake. One in Cland, of which a picture is given in this book, has a diameter of 400 feet, a height of 15, with a width of 9 feet at the top. The wall is built of granite boulders and of limestone, and is very solid, though no trace of

mortar can be seen. From the tracings on gravestones we get an idea of the shape of the vessels that were used the Viking times. They were propelled partly by the use of sails and partly by onrs on each was generally not more than one mast and one sail. The sails were usually of coarse woollen stuff, but sometimes of silk, with blue, red, and green strikes. The number of oars was often very great, and the size of a ship was determined by the number of sents for the row ers. Olaf Treguvesson's ship, the Long Ser-Boman civilization through northern pant, the largest of its time in Norway, had thirty-four pairs of oars and a erew of nearly one thousand men. Canatatha Great owned a Drabeen made, but with no decided results. Did | g. a (a but) with a dragon's head in the stern), hi in arips was not uncommon during the s and be several discoveries in recent thuss. In a weden and florway long mounds have been then durid found to wentain vessels in which worriors had been suried with their weapons and horses. One of the most remarkable of these discoveries was made in 1880 on the farm fiend; in exervating a long tunnius tradition ally known as the Klase's Mound, a well-precovers the time from about the beginning of the percent ship from the Viking time was brought Christian era to the latter half of the twelith | to light. Its hull is seventy-nix fact long and contary, that the inhabitants of Sweden and | about for resen feet wide amidships; its percondicular height cannot have much exceeded ver, lead gives, every stamped foreign come, the five feet. Part of the most is still standing in its place, while the upper part lies two or tures sunder boats, and also pieces of selfs, rigging, onts, and the rudder, which had various colors, were preserved. Outside the pouls trading with them. Thus a vessel were the house of three houses and a dog. grave mound managed at Fruklingeln is it con- and is a sort of cabin aft of the most were cont terad unburned banes of the corner, remains of magnifisent clothes, of a stuff crochated with all and gold, and fragments of a build and harness mounted with fine plates of guit bronze. It was evident that this burial chamber had been subject to visitation. Some one had dug in out epen the skip's bottom, and no doubt

From the relies of the Vikings the transition of Sethiand, which is certainly one of the oldest vocumes we comin an idea of the manner stage in the conquest of Scandinavia by the

continuts.

have belonged to the race which came from the Black Sea overran Germany and settled in the southern part of Sweden and in Norway. The date of the settlement of the island, as well as that of the foundation of its chief city, is uncertain. In 1870 more than fifteen hundred coins were found at one place in Gothland, roost of which were dated in the last half of the first century after Christ. It is noteworthy that more than ten thousand Kufle coins have also been discovered in Gothland, the oldest dating from the seventh and the newest from the tenth contury. It is clear from their inscriptions that these coins must have come from Bagdad, Samarcand, Bokhara, and other Asiatic cities. In Gothland have also been uncarthed English coins, with badly executed faces of Anglo-Saxon kings of the ninth and tenth centuries, together with great numbers of German pieces bearing representations of bishops, cities, &c., and belonging to the period last mentioned. In a field near Wisby Mr. Du Chaillu procured a silver coin which a farmer had just ploughed up, bearing the image of the Roman Emperor Com-

There is no doubt that Wisby rose to great commercial importance in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. At that time most of the commerce of the trade from India, Persia, and Center through Egypt and Syria, came by the river Volga as far as Novgorod, and thence to Wisby. which thus became a sort of Venice of the North. Some of its merchants were enormously wealthy, and they are found in active correspondence with all parts of Europe, as well as with the East. Wisby in the height of its prosperity possessed within its walls not less than fifteen churches and two cloisters, besides other ecclesiastical edifices in the suburbs. St. Maria, said to have been consecrated in 1225, and the only church in Wisby where public worship is now performed, is 170 feet long by 75 wide. St. Nikolaus, which was the largest church in the city, but is now a ruln, is 199 feet long by 65 in width. This remarkable city was several times besieged, and, notwithstanding its fortifications, was finally taken by storm, in 1361, and thenceforth long occupied by a Danish garrison. The walls, now standing, were built in the year 1288; thirty-six towers were erected by the inhabitants of the island, each county or parish building one.

Another interesting chapter which the reader may like to glance at in connection with Gotaland is devoted to the island of Oland, which is also rich in antiquities. Here are the ruins of the great Castle of Borgholm, which is mentioned as early as 1280, and thirty years afterward was occupied by Duke Waldemar of Sweden and his consort, Ingeborg of Norway. daughter of King Erik, who married the sister of Robert Bruce. Adjoining Oland on the mainland is the province of Smaland, many parts of which are barren, or covered with moorlands. forests, and numerous lakes. There is only one inland town of importance, Vexion whose cathedral, built about A. D. 1300, contains the grave of St. Sigfried, one of the apostles of the North, and a monument to the poet Tegner. The largest seaport town of Smaland is Kalmar, which during heathen times was a great market place. For centuries this city was considered the key to the whole of southern Sweden. Among the many historical events which have taken place within its walls was the Diet of 1332, when Skane, Halland, and Bloking submitted to the Swedish crown on payment of a arge indemnity to the Duke of Holstein. In 1397 another Diet was held here, when the so called Kalmar Union was concluded, which provided that the three kingdoms of Denmark Norway, and Sweden should always be united, and have one and the same king. This union was substantially maintained up to 1521, when t was broken by the first Wasa, From Smaland Mr. Du Chailla made a tour through Bleking, one of Sweden's most picturesque provinces, celebrated all over the country for the beauty of its women. The author tells us that even the peasant girls raking in the fields were often very handsome, possessing an exquisite complexion, which, strange to say, was not burned by the sun. Skane, the most southern province of Sweden, is known as the garden of Scandinavia, and embraces many large estates belonging to the old nobility. Many of the larger manor houses were erected as long age as the middle of the fourteenth century, when Skane belonged to Denmark. The charnoter of the Skanians, we are told, contrasts between the timbers are closed with clay. The | singularly with that of their northern neighbors. Instead of being but-blooded and quarrel some, like the natives of Bleking, Smaland, and Halland, they are quiet, phlegmatic, peaceable, and good-natured. The peasants live well; in summer, during the harvest season, they ea

not less than six meals a day. Mr. Du Chaillu spent some time in Unsala and naturally has a good deal to tell us about the university, which had already been in existence nearly four hundred years when it was enlarged and redudowed by Gustavus Adolphus in 1613. Admission to this seat of learning is not a mere form, as is so often the case with German universities, for every undergraduate must have passed a successful examination a one of the high schools. No man in Sweden can be a clergyman, a lawyer, or a doctor unless he has graduated at Upsala or at Lund. Here the students are still divided, according to the medieval practice, into "nations," according to the provinces to which they belongeach nation having a building or sults of rooms of its own, used as a place of meeting for the members. The young men lodge, it appears, not in college buildings, but in different parts of the town, and lead the joyous life of German students, with this difference, that the custom of duelling is unknown. Mr. Du Chaillu observed that all the educated people whom he met in Upsala spoke English, and frequently with striking fluency and correctness. At Upsala the author was present at a remarkable dinner, whose bill of fare could hardly have been surpassed in Paris. In another chapter he gives us a detailed account of the Smorgas, or collection of strange appetizers with which dinner in Sweder is invariably pre-ceded. This prominary feast is spread upon a little table called the Smorgan bord, and where the host is well to do almost invariably includes the following datatics: Smoked reindear meat, cut into small thin slices; smoked salma, with peached eges; fresh raw salmon, sliced, upon which salt had been put about an hour before; eaviant fried sausage: a sort of anchovy caught on the western sonst; raw salted Norwegian herring, exceodingly fat out into small pieces; sillrallat, made of pleated herring, small please of bolled meat, potatoes, eggs, red loots, and raw onlons, sessoned with pepper, vinegar, and olive oil smoked gooss breast; queumbers; gamma' ost, the strongest of old cheese, and kemmin ost, a cheese sensoned with carroway. There are also placed upon the sideboard several kinds of read out Into small thin alices, and three erretal decanters containing different kinds of an rits, viz., readl, made from rre or potatoes; comof bitter range, and somewhat sweet; and flukelbranels, or unpurified spirit. Mr. Du Cualifutells as that he found the sideulfat palatable, the smoked reindeer most good, the smoked game breast particularly delicate. side. The gunwales were countletely covered turned his sciomath. Recembiliat at a wed all with shields, the from mountings of which, as dinner the best welcomes his great with him, and that throughout the report host, hostees, and chest, glass in hand, how to care ther whenever they take their wine. It is enstomary for sack configure to easer bear to the drawing room the indy he inkes to dinner; it is hea etiquette for every greet to shake hands with the hostess, saying," Thanks for the food," to which she snawers." Wolcome to it." The same coresaony is repeated in honor of the host and of the rest of the family, and after the

A large part of our author's recond volume is devoted to Dalocarlia, that inrae province lying north of the great fakes which has played so igrand part in the history of Sweden, and may ably sent to the public schools. Very few in-In which a Norse chief appeared about | Gotha-those emigrants who are supposed to fair's lay claim to the single-handed achieve. I deed of the private day schools are allowed to was removed to

guests the children follow with the same form

f thanks addressed to their parents, thus being

taught from their youth to be grateful to those

ment of its independence. Mr. Du Chaillu tells us that no peasantry or people in Europe present a prouder bearing or possess a more independent spirit. They are manly, honest, and kind-hearted, fond of equality, addressing every one, even their King, with the prefix du (thou). Entailed estates are unheard of among them, and the whole province is divided into a multitude of small farms, tilled by the owners. The soil is poor, and furnishes but little surplus for export. The wealth of Dalecarlia is in its mines, which are among the oldest in Europe, and are known to have been continuously worked for more than six hundred years. In a document of King Magnus Smek, dated 1347, these mines are mentioned as at that time very ancient, and certain privileges are granted to the minors. In old times the master miners considered themselves equal to the highest in the land, and were called "mining nobles;" many of their properties were exempt from taxes except in men or horses for the King's army. In the second volume, also we find an account of Mr. Du Chaillu's journeys in the three northern provinces of Norway, Nordland, Tromso, and Finmarken. In the two last named provinces twenty-eight per cent. of the population are your f region before the northward migration of the Vikings. The author tells us that the Finns. Lapps, and Norwegians intermarry closely in these districts, and that the mixed offspring form an excellent race. It appears that Nordland and Tromso produce between them 470,000 bushels of grain, and 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes: but fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and many of the farms are owned

by fishermen. As regards the cod fisheries. which are the most lucrative, we are told that in Tromso alone the annual take averages 5,000,000, and in Finmarken 12,000,000. Including the Lefoder Saharies, the appropria catch of god on the whole Norwegian coast seldom falls short of 50,000,000. Next in importance are the herring fisheries, which have only yielded an article of export since 1416, when Beuckel, a Hollander, levised the art of salting the fish. The argregate number of harrels of herring now caught annually is about 1,300,000, and it has reached as high as 1,800,000. The average value of these fisheries is-cod \$5,000,000, and herring \$3,500,000. The number of men employed in the tisheries for cod is about 60,000, in the herring fisheries 50,000, and then come the mackerel fisheries with 5,000, making, with he sailors of the merchant marine, a total of nearly eight per cent, of the whole population living by maritime pursuits. From he statistics collected by the author, it appears that the merchant pavy of Norway consists of 3.064 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of ,500,000 tons. Of those, only 273 are steamers whose combined capacity does not exceed 47,000 tons. Even in 1877, a year of commercial depression, Norwegian ships carned by foreign freights nearly \$27,000,000, and in 1880 more han 1,000 Norwegian vessels came to the port I New York, more than 250 barks being seen at one time lying alongside of the docks. It is noteworthy that the coasting trade is open to vessels of all nationalities, upon the same condations as those imposed on native bottoms, and

people are at liberty to buy their ships any-It is plain, from our author's observations of he domestic architecture poculiar to Scandinavia, that few dwelling houses in Continental Europe can rival in antiquity the farm buildings of Norway. The log walls of the latter have proved more durable than those of stone, and still seem able to defy the ravages of time. They were built of fir tress hewn in the primitive forests, and some of them date back to the year 1000, and even to the eighth and seventh centuries. The timber has become so hardened through the absorption of the resin by the fibres of the wood that the axe has hardly any effect upon it. The logs are often of great width, showing a size of trees not at present prevalent in Scan-dinavia. Many of these old farms have remained in the possession of the same family from the time of Canute to our own day. The reason why Norway can boast of so many id houses is that its inaccessible mountains have been safe from the devastations of wars. for when conflicts have then place they have been chiefly on the viers or on the shores of the sea. Most of these ancient dwellings are situated in valleys and dales, which but a few paths, and where the life of the isolated inhabitante la etili most primitive. On many an old farm are found chests of different shapes and sizes, made centuries ago, long before closets. were built, and in many districts they are still in use. You also meet with movable cupboards and wardrobes which are interesting on ac-

count of their age and elaborate carvings. Mr. Du Chaillu has made a careful study of the school system in Sweden and Norway, where education has for a long time been compulsory. What most struck our traveller in all his journeyings was to see the fine school buildings scattered all over the kingdom, even to the furthest north. Almost invariably the most conspicuous structure in a small town or village to the school house. Entering these buildings, the visitor is surprised to see how well managed they are. Every school is provided with a library to which additions are made at each term, and Mr. Du Chaillu saw more than 30,000 volumes in some of these school collections. Many of the schools in small towns have also museums, with zoological, geological, and botanical repertories. In every instance a fully equipped gymnastic hall is attached to the school building, and not only is every student compelled to take gymnastic exercise, but the younger children have to go out every hour for an miring, and play in the yard for about ten minutes. Not only is the study of the sciences and foreign languages common in these village schools, but the smaller scholars are taught from the blackboard to read musis. Our traveller was struck by the high esteem in whileh the teacher's calling is held in Scandinavia. This is doubtless partly due to the fact that most of the instructors are graduates of the universities. The average salary, however, of a Norwegian or Swedish ountry tencher does not exceed \$150, but he receives in addition a house and a piece of

land to editivate, The so-called elementary schools, which realls correspond to our notion of grateries of rother perhaps of high schools, are divided into two rades, the lower and the higher, the anniler towns having only the former. The course required for cutrance at one of the universities evers time years, the scholastic year being divided into two turns of cirkteen weeks each. The studies comprehend religion, philosophy, natural history, physics, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, history, geography, einsing, and drawing; Greek, Letin, Franch, German, and English; Hebrew is optional, and those who stody Latin cannot be instructed in English, Below the sa-called elementary scademates are the primary schools, which instruct shildren ander the sebool are in the radiments of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing; and the "people's schools," while a besides carrying the six long further in agricultie, teach the elemints of the mainral sciences, bistory, gents has can braid miles to an "elementary" a late of the is tears than ten poars of age, still unless be ean pass as examination in the Contine of the Swedish language toth in the Cothic and Roman characters can write a plain hand appli

tolerably, knows the simple rules of millimetic, and possesses a unsettidge of the geography of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, Besteritesund a child of the prescrited are to school or in . some other manner to provide the instruction required by law, to punished leby Justin Kirway. and in case of opposition from the testests, the shild can be taken away and left at their expense. with another family. In liwedon as fine is exneted. It is a recentiable fact that, while shere are some private day sol pois in the lurger eitles. there are no private boarding rehoofs to Norway or Sweden. The daughters of neble or rich people are often educated at some by governesses, but their brothers are aiminet layari-

give a certificate entitling the applicant to admission into the universities

This enpacious work of Mr. Du Challlu, Into which we have dipped here and there with view of giving some idea of its extraordinary scope and painstaking method, is really a cyclopædia of almost all conceivable information relating to the past and present of Scandi navia. There is but a single topic about which we should have liked to have heard something from the author, but which we are unable to find mentioned in these pages. We refer to the Gothenburg license system, about which somewhat conflicting accounts have been brought to England and America, according as the observer was or was not an advocate of total abatinence. We know of no other question relating to the modern forms of social, political, and domestic life in Norway and Sweden on which a great deal of light is not thrown by these two columes, in which are stored, as we have said, the fruits of years of observation. navia. There is but a single topic about which

Woman's Suffcage in Marsachusetts. The monograph bearing the above title and prepared by Mrs. HARRIET H. ROSINSON (Roberts Brothers) does not, of course, assume to supersede the voluminous work which Mrs. Stanton and others have recently compiled.

Mrs. Robinson's essay, however, will be found

not the larger book at hand, for aithous purports to portray only one phase of the woman's suffrage movement, that, namely, which has taken place in Massachusetts, i really contains a good deal of information on the progress of female emancipation in other

States, as well as in western Europe. Mrs. Robinson believes that the great changes in the legal status of women in Massachusetts are the direct results of the labors of the advo cates of female suffrage. These changes are certainly very striking, as the author shows in a concise summary of the improvements of fected. Thirty years ago, when the woman's rights movement began, the status of a married woman in Massachusetts was little better than that of a domestic servant. The common law of that State held man and wife to be one person. but that person was the husband. He could by will deprive her of every part of his personal property, and also of what had been her own before marriage. He was the owner of her carnings, and he had the income of her real estate till she died, while if they ever had a living child his ownership of the real estate continued till his death. The wife could make no contract and no will, nor without her husband's consent dispose of her legal interest in real estate devised to her. He could forbid her to buy a loaf of bread or contract for a load of wood to keep the family warm. She did not own a rag of her own clothing. To-day, in Massachusetts, a married woman

can hold her own property if it is held or bought in her own name, and can make a will disposing of it. She can now make contracts. enter into copartnerships, carry on business, investher earnings for her own use and behoof, and she is also responsible for her own debts. She is now the owner of her clothing to the value of \$2,000. She can be executrix, administratrix, guardian, or trustee. She can testify in the courts for or against her husband. If her husband sees fit to whip her with "a stick no bigger than his thumb" she can have him bound over to keep the peace for two years, if she lives apart from him side can attach his property for the support of horself and her children. If a widow permits herself to-day to be defrauded of her legal rights in the division of property by reason of an uniust will, it is because she does not study and understand for herself the general statutes of Massachusetts. In short, the last thirty years have done more to improve the law for married women than the four hundred preceding.

During the same period the Massachusetts Legislature has enacted laws allowing women to vote in parishes and religious secreties, and declaring that women "must" become members of the Board of Trustoes of the three State primary and reform schools of the State workhouse, the State almahouse at Tewkabury, and the Board of Prison Commissions; also that certain officers and managers of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn "shall be women." Without legislation, wemen now are school supervisors, overseers of the poor, trustees of public librarius, and members of the State Board of Education, and the State Board of Health Lunaey, and Charity. Since 1879 women have had the right in Massachusetts to vote at city and town meetings for members of school committees. In 1879 the vote in the House of Representatives on the general woman's Suffrage bill was 68 years to 131 pays, and in 1881 the bill giving municipal suffrage to use the Among the intercetting matter collected in an anosan't so the recommend of woman's suffrage bill was 68 years to 181 pays, and in 1881 the bill giving municipal suffrage to use the suffrage bill was 68 years to 181 pays, and in 1881 the bill giving municipal suffrage to use the collected in an anosan't so the volume was defeated in the House by a vote of 122 pays to 70 reas. The facts certainly appear to justify Mrs. Hobinson's suffrage will be tried at no distant day in Massachusestis. band. If her husband sees fit to whip her with "a stick no bigger than his thumb" she

in Massachusetts.
Among the interesting matter collected in an appearance to this volume will be found an account Among the intercating matter collected in an appendix to this volume will be found an account of the success recently achieved by the partisans of faunde suffrage in the Isle of Man. It will be remembered that this arcient principality does not send mea-bard the British Parliament, but has its own Government, its own House of Lords (the Council), and House of Commons (the Keys). Indeed, the House of Keys is a much older lastitution than the House of Commons, baving been established about the year P38. It appears that in November, 1880, a but extending the franchise to such women as possess the requisite property qualifications, passed the House of Keys, and, having been signed by the Queen, became a law. In March, 1881, out of the 709 women electors on the Island, 400 voted under the new statute. We are further reminded by Mrs. Robinson that in May, 1881, the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed the Municipal Franchise bill for the women of Sactland. After January, 1882, the women of that portion of Great Britain will be legally exitied to vote in the elections of every Municipal Council.

ST. BONIFACE'S RELLS.

A Neighbor Brings Suit to Stop them on Ac-

count of a Nick Sister. The belts of St. Bontface German Catholic Church in Duffield street, near Willoughby, Brooklyn, were first rung on Easter Sunday last spring. The church had long been without bells and their music was pleasant to the congregation. There were two bells, one softtoned, weighing about 550 pounds, and the other large, weighing some 2,500 pounds, and making considerable noise. Some people living in the immediate neighborhood of the church did not feel the same pleasure in listening to the bells that the congregation did, and complain's were made of their clangor. The complaints were made of their campor. The calls were rung four times every day, in complaines with the custom of Catholic churches tresmall bell only was used on week days. At feedors, it rang the "Angelus" or call to prayer, at The it rang for morning mass, and at noon and 7 o'clock in the evening it rang for Angelus" scale.

Gebock it rang the "Angelus" or call to prayer, at Ta it rang for morning mass, and at moon and 7 o clock in the evening it rang for "Angelus" again.

Early in the eliminor the paster, the Nev. J. M. Wilman, received a letter from the range in Early in the eliminor the paster, the Nev. J. M. Wilman, received a letter from the range is Sievenson of 151 luminic i streat, opposite to the current, asking that the belie he rung less from the range is the latter, sire sevenson and several of the neighbors drew up a petition and schill to the Board of health who forwarded it to Indoor had as much right to ring belie as other churchs, and when they were slopped he would stop. On Nov. I, however, Father Wilman changed the ranging of the first angelus from 6 of clock to 5; a deach, out of consideration for the neighbors. This is much later than is creatingly in Brocking cut of consideration for the neighbors. This is much later than is creatingly in Brocking cut of consideration for the neighbors. This is much later than is creatingly in Brocking and the first angelus from 6 of clock to 5; a deach, out of consideration for the neighbors. This is much later than is creatingly at Section 2. At the finging of the morning angelus was very distressing to her, Mr. Bennet, her purpose and the noise was harmful, and neighbors was very distressing to her, Mr. Bennet, her purpose and the noise was harmful, and neighbors that the received the neighbors to be sufficiently and the control of the sufficient folial to proceed arm has failer Wilman in a committed flowing in the control of the sufficient folial that the received him to proceed arm has failer Wilman in a committed that the received him for the part of the sufficient folial that the received him to be a far which the received him to be a far which the received him to be a far with the later and the sufficient him for the part of the sufficient him to be a sufficient with a substance of the sufficient him to the part of the being with a substance of the sufficient that his

POEMS WORTH READING.

From Songs and Lyrics by Ellen Markey Hutchimon.

Priscilla. My little love sits in the shade Beneath the climbing roses. Beneath the climbing roses, And gravely sews in a hair dream The dainty measures of her seam Until the twinght closes. I look and long, yet have no care
To broak her maiden musing:

I idly loss my book away,
And watch her pretty fingers stray
Along their task confusing. The dews fall, and the sunset light Goes creeping o'er the mentous;
And still, with perions eyes cast down,
the gravely sees her wedding gown
Among the growing shadows.

I needs must gare, though on her cheek.
The hashful roses quiver—
She is so modest, simple, sweet,
That I, noor plarin, at her feet.
Would fain adore forever. A heaven'y peace dwells in her heart; Her leve is yet half duty. Screne and serious, still and quaint, She's partly woman, partly saint, This Pre-byterian beauty. She is so shy that all my prayers Scarce win a few small kisses: She litts her lovely eves to mine And sorting grants, with bloch divine, Such slender grace as this is. 1 watch her with a tender care And joy not free from sadness

Its future days all gladuess Can I fuffil those maiden dreams In some imperior faction?

I am no berg, but I know
live you, dear! the rest I throw
Upon your sweet compassion.

The Date in the Ring. The women dressed her for farewell in snowy site and lace;
A crown of her braided hair they set Above her quiet face.
And on her placed brant they laid White roses as became a maid. Her mother bent and kissed her lips.
And kissed her braided hair.
And sladed down the peaceful hands
Upon the beson fair.
And, weeping, aw on one a ring,
Antitle golden, time-worn thing. She took it from the icy hand And looked for rhyme or name. Smething to say why it was there. From whose foul thought it came. She only saw, through many a tear, A date long past-dey, month, and year, "Twas some schoolfellow's cift," she sighed,
'The child lorget to show?
And set it back in its own place
With tender touch and show;
And saw its tiny cilleter rest
Like somehine on that theet breast. Ah, little ring, you kept it well, The secret of your date! Whate et its meaning, it goes untold. He would the earth and late; Fain or blessing—wine can say flow meach of either in it lay! We watch the light in our darling's eyes.
The lines that the slow years bring.
Yet knew as hitle what they mean
As the secret of the ring.
Ley or series—1340 enty knows
How much of beth lies whiler the rose.

The Quests.

It was a heavenly time of life When first I went to Spain. The lavely land of selver meta, The land of golden grain. My little ship through unknown seas bailed many a changing day; Sometimes the children winds came up And blow across her way; Sometimes the rain came down and hid The shining shores of Spain. he brauty of the silver mists And of the golden grain.

But through the rains and through the winds, My larry ship sailed on and on, With all my dreams and me.

And new, no more a child, I long For that sweet time again, When on the far herizon bar Hose up the shores of Spain. O levely land of silver mats, O land of golden grain, I look for you with smiles, with tears, But look for you in vain

From dawn to nightfull at her window sitting.
She waits, while drift the heavy hours away;
And like the swallows, all her thoughts so difting.
To that sweet South wherein they fain would stay. Un from the street, there comes the larr laughter of siris who leaver by the foundam's fall; She heeds them moth har gaze still follows after The clouds that roll beyond the city wall.

She vaguely hears her mother's froiful chiding, Her tile wheel grows dusty at her side. Listles she wonders where her love is hiding; Where'er he be, there must her heart abide.

All the day line she listens for his coming.
All the long day she dreams of one dear face.
She hears his whisper in the test low homming the leets his kisses in the wind's cubrace. Lonely she dreams while the warm sonshine lingers Upon the carven angels of her chair.

Alone sile sobbing, while with silver fingers. The mosableams thread her soft unbraided halr. Ah, heavy hearth so passionate its yearning.
She needs must know that all her peace is o'er;
That eager pain leafth her white become forming
Tells her 'its gone, to enter there no more.

But once to feel, unchecked, his fond caressing!

One wild, sweet hour, close to his heart to breas!

There her thought stobs, what close of birst or bless!

The great world holds she does not care to gives.

Quaker Ladles.

to Kew Rogland the Houstonia is known ashho " Quaker Lady

More shy than the shy violet. Hiding when the wind doth pass, Nestled in the nodding grass. With morning mist all wet, Pale as moonday cloudlets are,
Fluating in the blue.
This little wildwood star
Blooms in light and dew. Sun and shadow on her hair.

Pale and still and spect: as a nun, all pure and lair. Grough the soft spring air, In the light of God Deborah walks abroad. Hor little cap it bath a grace

Mest demure and grave.
And her kerchafts medical lace
Veils the lower wave
Ablye her maden heart.
Where only zence thoughts have part.
Even the tring of her shoo
Hath beauty in it. thee.
A delicate, awaet act.

Hiding when the wind goes by, Not alread, yet shy, Not alraid, vetally.
The first down facts from the say
Life's own fight and dow.
And its exquests has,
And the life Quaker maid.
Timility, yet not alraid,
Unfoils the sweatness of her soul.
To become control.
And sweat more her quiet face
The Spriit's tender grace.

A Summer Rain.

The rippling music at the shower is still:
Low then because mirrours translate in the west;
Lines for contain a size the dry ping leaves,
New Watter performs from its choice of res.
Profit become the cape training waves the friponting Crowned with the obtaine of the sommer rain. The solution elimitree shows its archaration is in a rate in meteric and or to stocked in a rate in meteric and or to stocked in a rate in meteric and in a solution and in a solution in the solution in a solution in the solution and the solution in the s I he and the second sec

To-marraw.

O summer due that each surf.
From tearth threatment bounty borrow,
With whit won't include in the infantition
Denve house windows to shorrow!
Distriction. Leave some began vision of Tomorrow)

A first from the block.

The second secon

We may net tell lives where to and.

East of the second of the seco

Contribute Officety in orders, Are who have grown before: I dress the dark contributes them; I dress the faction closes I dress the faction closes Tollers the secreted the wayes; Any what mes (attention which are in). And will not wast for the Hell and farewell, O waraner!
This will make trad the wards.
What we have because of an and storm.
Load with the in our grant.
What we have become if and and storm.
Loader of me to a load and storm.
The weakle are brinning out to see.
The up they have and got to see.

CLIMBING PIKES PRAK The Senantions of a Traveller Two and threequarter Miles Above Sen Level.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 10.-I shook the sand of Pueblo off my feet and took a train for this charming retreat-charming, at least, compared with the other places that I have seen in Colorado. It is located at the nearest point to the base of the mountains, where the country stretches off into a long level plain. The town is laid out in squares, and the straight streets are bordered with shade trees and rippling streams in irrigating ditches. Public and private fountains are continually playing, and the dust is kept from being whirled into clouds by the prevailing high winds through the free use of sprinkling carts. The town nestles at the foot of the giant Pike's Peak, which towers 14,336 feet above the level of the sen. One does not realize the height of this great dome at a giance on a clear day. The eye must first rest on the top of each lower peak, as one rises above another for a horizontal distance of twelvo miles. Then as the great peak is seen towering above all the rest the spectator appreciates its enormous elevation. When clouds rest upon rest upon the lower peaks, while the gray giant

inter of the scene is heightene But a full realization of the grandour of this mountain is reserved for the man or woman who is willing to sit on the back of a twelvehand-high mountain pony for eleven or twalve hours while he lazily traverses twenty-fone miles of the very roughest kind of road. I, with a party, tried it. We went through agreew cafnons and gorges, where the little mountain streams rushed and tumbled and roated over the broken rocks, and we climbed the mountain stices where the trail was not a foot wide, and stices where the trail was not a foot wide, and a first agreet selectivities on the little mountain that great selectivities on the little mountain that great selectivities on the proof and the seemed ready to dash themselves upon a fee fenceless heads. At times it seemen in the would surely be crowded off the narrow path way by the projecting rocks and hurded into the chasm 1,000 or 2,900 feet below us. At any one of a hundred different points our lives depended upon the sure-footedness of the penies, not at all upon any skill in horsemanship. Our guido's special instruction was to give the pony his head and hang on to the pommet. The first the little of the had their titles of Major, or Cauthin, restream to a server of the ravines was way to a less and fees thrifty growth as we approached the timber little find the ravines wave way to a less and fees thrifty growth as we approached the timber little with the little of the little little find the little little little find the little lit Arkanass, the Royal Gorge over two mices loss, where gigantic walls of rock rise on sinter side over 2,000 feet high, and the river is forced into a channel hardly twelve feet wide, one sees unture in her grandest and wittest moods. No tourist thinks his round complete without a ride through Menument Parkang the faution of the Gods. The idealist, full of imagination, sees chiselled by the hand of nature, and set up in the Gods. The idealist, full of imagination, sees chiselised by the hand of histors, and set up in these her great studies, all manner of grotesque, classic, and sarred farms, such as the Grant Duches, the Sentined the Detail Wedding the Gypsies, the Phontom Rock, the Fatheon, Calredrel Hock, 1330 feet high, Major Dome 117 feet. Temple Rock, the Fatheon, Calredrel Hock, 1330 feet high, Major Dome 117 feet. Temple Rock, the Ruins of Medic unast Temple, the Cathedral Spires, the Sean and Nun, the Twins, the Goddess of Inverts, the Beer Barrel, the Monk's Head, the Samese Twins, and others; but the student of estance studying the formation of rocks, the nature of volcanic eruptions, and the sation of leasements sees in the Gardon of the God only a basin at the foot of the mountains in which have been thrown up great columns of releanthous around which the water have played, the fresh have notwell, and the whole have whistled until the columns were wought into these currous shapes. At Mounter Law played, the fresh have notwell, and the whole have been formed by the washing away of partions of a white sandstone buff leaving a basin or park in which the flaures study. The constitute of the rock in the flaures of the flaure of the flau The diseases which seem most previous in this country are country, broading, commetter main maintain favor. It asked the provide term of a type; stable, who was driving to be in the remembers in well-known land or only any who died at the Springs.

"No," he reptied, "the met is, so many one countries and die that I forget their many of the countries and die that I forget their many on the quadratic seem to be conceased out from the countries of the countries of

THE MENTERY NATIONAL BATELOUS Course, Mexico, Oct 20 William 1987 nes or doubted a secured one of the course and imble and teasible routes that a little of napped out through the receiving one, through some of fact other! !. and mining discrets of the continue a and mining districts of the color most trap frant here has no been an trap. It is a management of traper of a few particles of the angle of a few particles of a few particle nest important from having so made Premiuds one of lines for the Holes open cyclic bloods and by the time to a mark of I no shape

sulding to relience, percent, the researce town.